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PRICE ONE CENT.

OLD ALLIANCES ARE BROKEN UP.

Results of Excitement Under
Which the Flying Squad-
ron Was Born.

Joseph Chamberlain Sure to Be
the Next Tory Premier
of England.

William's Message to Krueger Has
Isolated Germany as Eng-
land Was Before.

GREAT BRITAIN YEARNS FOR OUR LOVE

Peace and Warm Relations with the United
States Solely Dependent on Salisbury,
Who Is a Typical Old Style John
Bull and Full of Prejudices.

By Julian Ralph.
London, Jan. 14.—To-day's much-trumpeted
anchor weighing of the great new flying
squadron embraced no impressive or spec-
tacular feature.

The great warships were divided among
three ports—Chatham, Devonport and Ports-
mouth. The torpedo destroyers were also
in several harbors. To-day, in these differ-
ent places, the ships were put in commis-
sion. The formula included the shipment of
crews, the taking aboard of stores and am-
munition and the systematic arrangement
of the sailors into various watches and
commands.

Preliminaries having been attended to, the
vessels lifted their anchors and moved short
distances to their new berths, ready for the
actual start which is to bring the whole
squadron together at Spithead on Friday.

It is possible that on that day, either there
or when passing the Queen's palace, Os-
borne House, a complete view of the ma-
jestic squadron may be had under circum-
stances that will give a chance of a popular
display of patriotism.

It is understood that when Rear Admiral
Dale boards the Revenge at Spithead on
Friday and opens the sealed commands of
the Admiralty he will find the squadron
has been ordered to Berehaven, Ireland,
whence, as some say, the squadron may
proceed on an extended cruise, even of such
a length as the circumference of the globe.

The truth is, the wind has all leaked out
of the excitement under which the flying
squadron was born, with the result that
the excitement which is not visible is far
more important than the sudden formation
of ships of war.

CHAMBERLAIN NEXT TORY PREMIER.
For instance, one result is that Chamber-
lain is certain to be the next Tory Premier
of England. He has completely distanced
Balfour and stands next in waiting for
Lord Salisbury's shoes. The Tories have
got a twenty-year mortgage on the English
Government. Furthermore, the entire war
map of Europe has been rearranged—
disarranged is a far better word—for
the old alliances have been broken up and
the chessmen are scattered about the board.
Only a pair remain unchanged. They are
France and Russia.

It can be positively stated that England
has not completed her deal with Russia and
France; but she has so disturbed the old
alliances that to-day Germany is isolated
and alone, as England was before.

To-day's news is the settlement of ter-
ritorial dispute with regard to Siam over
the region called the Mekong River, which
was claimed both by France and Eng-
land.

When the French closed the treaty with
Siam the republic claimed lands east of
the Mekong River which Great Britain
claimed as part of its Burmese possession.
The French twice tried to occupy it, and
were finally forced out by England. That
dispute has been amicably closed is
greeted as a hopeful augury.

WILLIAM'S INDISCREET MESSAGE.
It is now well understood that the Ger-
man Emperor's famous message was sent
solely upon his own initiative, and that so
far from meeting the approval of his Rus-
sian and French neighbors, they were
intensely disgusted when they learned
what he had done.

The relations between England and Rus-
sia are understood to have taken shape
as follows: Russia being displeased at the
German Emperor's impulsiveness and ec-
centricity, is ready to enter into concert
with England and France.

There are, however, two serious obstacles
to this. The first is that Lord Salisbury
opposes an alliance with Russia.
Salisbury typifies the John Bull of fiction
and caricature. He is set in his ways, full
of conservative prejudices and a worshipper
of traditions. He is ponderous, slow to
move, and difficult to convert to new ideas.

WHAT RUSSIA WANTS.
It is understood that Chamberlain favored
a Russian alliance at the Cabinet meeting
and was told he might have his own way
at the Colonial Office, but must not inter-
fere with foreign affairs. Therefore, the
new alliance broached through France has
not yet been entered into and nothing de-
cisive has been done with Russia. The
recovery has been made, however, of

Russia's willingness to enter into an al-
liance, provided she gets what she wants.
She is not now ready to demand Turkey.
She is much more anxious to acquire Persia
and a portion of Turkey in Asia.

Russia declares herself undesirous of
war in Europe. She is very much burdened
with Asiatic complications. She fears an
assault by Japan, who is now sulking
because she was forced to give up Port
Arthur, Wei-Hai-Wei and the Liao Tung
Peninsula. All Russian energy is bent on
finishing the trans-Siberian railway, so
that she may be ready for Japan and for
the Russian absorption of Northern China.

Thus the European case stands. The
kaleidoscope has been rudely shaken by
Emperor William's folly, and the bits of
colored glass have taken on a new arrange-
ment which cannot be called a new pattern
until something gives the glass an other
shake.

ENGLAND WANTS TO BE FRIENDLY.
The newspapers still give the chief promi-
nence to the relations between England
and America. The poetic Chronicle favors
the sentimental standing board of arbitra-
tion. The Times declares the scheme is
visionary, and the Standard, speaking for
the Government, says the simplest way to
settle the Venezuelan question is to
come to a direct understanding with Venez-
uela.

It also says that the publication
of the British case in the forthcoming Blue
Book will show England only claims that
to which she holds herself able to estab-
lish a convincing title.
Mr. Olney's appeal to British intervention
on behalf of Americans in the Transvaal

has made a profoundly grateful impression
here. The English are feverishly eager to
impute friendliness to Americans. It may
truly be said that the whole nation seeks
a fraternal alliance with the United States
with the same vigor that it seeks an excuse
for war with Germany.

Everywhere, everybody says peace and
warm relations with America are solely
dependent on Lord Salisbury. He must
make back tracks; must admit that he has
been misinformed about the Schomburgk
line, and must agree to arbitration, if that
is the best way out. But Lord Salisbury,
as I say, is a typical, old-style John Bull.
He reads nothing but the Times and the
reviews. He is deaf to the volume of dis-
cussion that has been going on every-
where.

The shrewdest prophets predict he will
settle with Venezuela underground or
above board, and, after having made our
Commission useless, will be as nice as pie to
us; for he, like absolutely every leading
Englishman, yearns for an alliance with
the United States.

To Admit the Territories.
Washington, Jan. 14.—The House Com-
mittee on Territories organized to-day and
decided to begin at once the consideration
of the bills looking to the admission of
Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

You can't make a new arm with Salvation
Oil, but you can cure the bruises with it.

TRIED TO ROB HIS FATHER'S FRIEND.

"Jimmy" Mulry Caught in
the House of Ex-Alder-
man Shiels.

He Is the Son of Contractor
Mulry and the Families
Were Intimate.

Cast Off by His Father, After Mar-
rying a Bowery Soubrette, Hun-
ger Maddened Him.

IDEA OF THEFT POSSESSED HIM.

He Entered as a Burglar the House That
He Had Often Visited, but Was
Detected and Overcome by
Mr. Shiels.

A great many persons who have watched
his career have declared that "Jimmy"
Mulry would come to no good end. And
yesterday the residents in the vicinity of
Rutgers and Henry streets, where the
young man was born and brought up,
talked with hushed voices of the awful
thing that had come to pass.

"Jimmy" Mulry was a burglar. He had
attempted to kill ex-Alderman Thomas
Shiels, into whose house he had broken.
And that man was his father's best friend;
almost a nightly visitor to the house, who
had, not many years ago, often patted the

ROUGED MISS TIDY; MADE HER DANCE?

Frank Savin, the Millionaire's
Son, in Court, Upon a
Strange Charge.

Complainant a Pretty English
Waiting Maid, Who Was
Employed in the Family.

She Asserts That He Compelled Her
to Dance Under Pain of the
Lash, Which He Applied.

HIS SISTER JOSEPHINE INVOLVED.

The Elder Savin Says It Is an Attempt
to Bring His Family into Disgrace—
Miss Tidy Closely
Guarded.

Agnes Tidy, a pretty young English girl,
who had been since November, the waiting
maid of Mrs. Frank W. Savin, of No. 7
East Sixty-seventh street, told under oath
in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday a
remarkable story of wrong and indignity
suffered, as she alleges, at the hands of
Mrs. Savin's eighteen-year-old son, Frank
W. Savin, Jr.

On her affidavit, which was taken by
Stenographer Nugent, Magistrate Mott, of
the Yorkville Court, issued a warrant under
which young Savin was arrested at 8:30
a. m. yesterday.



Miss Agnes Tidy.

The pretty English waiting maid, who was complainant yesterday in the York-
ville Police Court against Frank W. Savin, son of the millionaire Wall street man of
that name. Her accusation is that the young man and his sister Josephine amused
themselves by stripping her, compelling her to dance, first roughing her face, pinching
her eyebrows and daubing her clothing with paint.

(Sketches by a Journal staff artist.)
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Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

In her proceedings for legal redress Miss
Tidy has been under the guidance of
Henry T. Smith, of No. 58 East Sixty-
fourth street. Mr. Smith went Saturday
to the rooms of the Gerry Society and told
Miss Tidy's story. He was informed that
the girl's age would prevent the Gerry
Society from taking up her case. At the
office of the Society for the Prevention of
Vice, where he next applied, he was told
to go to the police, which he subsequently
did. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Smith stood
guard at the door of his house, where the
girl is detained, and refused to allow her
to be seen. He admitted that he had no
authority from her to exclude callers, but
would not even convey a message to her.

In October Miss Tidy was a shop girl in
the London store of Peter Robinson, Ox-
ford street. Frank W. Savin, who is a
millionaire banker and broker at No. 26
New street, was at that time abroad with
Mrs. Savin. On one of their shopping
trips in London they saw Miss Tidy and
were attracted by her intelligence and
manner. Their interest in her caused her
to apply for a position as maid in their
household, and shortly after their return
to New York she was requested to come to
America to serve as waiting maid for Miss
Josephine Savin, who is twenty-one years
old. She came on the steamer Umbria and
was taken at once to the Savin residence
on Sixty-eighth street.

ALL WENT WELL FOR A WHILE.
The maid, it appears, got along very well
with Frank and Miss Josephine and the
rest of the family until January 10, when,
according to the maid's story, a strange
spirit of sportiveness took possession of
the house. In her affidavit she asserts that
young Savin on the morning of that day
tied her with ropes and whipped her with
a strap to which was attached a steel
buckle. After these events she was re-
leased, but her remarkable experience did
not end there.

Miss Josephine, the affidavit states, took
a hand in the afternoon proceedings. Frank
and his sister, it is asserted, compelled her
to partly disrobe, roughed her cheeks, pin-
ched her eyebrows and powdered her hair,
after which, according to the affidavit, they
daubed her clothing and her face with red
paint and compelled her to dance about the
room. Miss Tidy alleged that Miss Josephine
personally assisted her brother, and
witnessed the blows with the strap.

Miss Tidy's acquaintances outside the
family were limited to a few members of
the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, at
the corner of Madison avenue and East
Sixty-fourth street, where she had attend-
ed service on the Sunday before. She re-
membered a Miss Walklett she had met
there, and went at once to her for advice.
Miss Walklett proved to be the niece of
Henry T. Smith, who is an Englishman
of wealth. The two at once espoused her
cause. Miss Walklett went to see Mrs.
Savin, and Mr. Smith advised the subse-
quent proceedings, which resulted in young
Savin's arrest on the charge of assault in
the third degree.

When Court Officer Vail called at the

THOUSANDS PERISHING IN FATED CUBA.

General Campos Raising
\$300,000 to Relieve
the Distress.

He Himself Subscribes \$2,000
and Asks the Army to
Contribute.

Maceo Continues on His Tour of
Devastation Without Serious Re-
sistance from Troops.

CAPTURE OF THE BOLDEST REBEL.

Brigadier-General Cepero Recognized on
Board a Crowded Steamer by a Spanish
Lieutenant, Who Causes His
Incarceration.

By Charles Michelson.
Havana, Jan. 14.—Governor-General Cam-
pos proposes to raise \$300,000 to relieve
the distress by voluntary subscription. He him-
self heads the list with \$2,000, and asks all
the officers and soldiers of the army to give
one day's pay.

The war is beginning to have effect on the
poor people of the country. The people
from the rural districts are flocking to the
capital asking for food from the city coun-
cil. Aid was also asked from Matanzas,
which promptly sent rations for the starv-
ing people.

CONGRESS ON THE LOAN.

who were sent to repair the line. They
were fired upon by the rebels. The Spanish
troops aboard replied with a hot volley, and
dispersed the insurgent bands. The work
of repairing the track was, however, aban-
doned.

Quemado de Quines, the military com-
mander of Havana, steadily enforces the
order received from Martinez Campos for-
bidding the free movement of country peo-
ple on the outskirts of the town.

No provisions are allowed to be sent out
of the town, which imposes fearful hard-
ships on the rustics.

Immense volumes of smoke and fire were
seen from here east and west to-day. They
are supposed to emanate from plantations
of Emilia.

Colonel Mira, with 800 troops, attacked
the rebels on a stock farm near Puerto
Principe. Fierce fighting for one hour and
a half ensued, the rebels protecting the in-
surgent government, which had its head-
quarters there, composed of the Marquis of
Santa Lucia, Roloff, Maso, Carlos, Aguerro
and other leaders. They were driven from
their positions, leaving eleven horses killed
and taking away many wounded. The
troops lost two killed and eleven wounded,
including General Mira and four officers.

San Pedro, the civil governor of the
Pinar del Rio province, is coming to Ha-
vana to have a conference with Martinez
Campos.

Governor-General Martinez Campos has
forbidden the newspapers from publishing

A Poll of Both Houses
by Journal Re-
porters.

Consensus of Opinion Is
That It Is Not a Pop-
ular Loan.

A Large Majority Believe the
People Cannot Bid and
Banks Will Get Bonds.

The Price Should Be Fixed and the
Bonds Sold at Many Places,
the Leaders Say.

NO PARTY LINES ON THE QUESTION.

A Few Suggestions of Tariff Legislation
and Many of the Use of Silver
in the Redemption of
Greenbacks.

THE QUESTIONS.
Do you regard the proposed bond
sale as a popular loan?
What would you suggest to
make the loan popular in the true
sense?

Washington, Jan. 14.—The above per-
tinent questions were placed before the

Senator Sherman Tells How He Made Loans Popular in 1878-9.

Form No. 1
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
INCORPORATED
21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD
This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on condition of limiting its liability, which have been accepted by the sender of the foregoing message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays
in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days
after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.
This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.
THOS. T. JACKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER 2117 SENT BY 10:15 AM RECEIVED 10:20 AM
Collect 800

Washington, D. C., January 14.

To the Editor of the Journal:

It is a popular loan in the sense that it is offered to everybody.
To this extent it is a popular loan. The loans made by me when I
was Secretary of the Treasury were all popular loans, and were com-
peted for by all classes and individuals.

The price was fixed by me, however, and there was therefore no
competition as to price, but all loans in accordance with the adver-
tisement were accepted in the order of their coming.

Bids were received, moreover, in all public depositories. The
certificates of indebtedness were received at all the post offices.
That was the difference between the loans of 1878 and 1879 and that
of 1896. The present loan invites a competition as to the price
offered.
JOHN SHERMAN, Senator from Ohio.

This has been a good day for skirmishers.
Maceo continues on his tour of invasion
without much resistance.
He has raided Cabanas, Bahia Honda,
San Diego de Nunez. All the time four
Spanish columns were in hot pursuit. Max-
imo Gomez attacked yesterday Bejucal,
which was, however, well defended by a
Spanish garrison, but he succeeded in burn-
ing some houses and the railway station.
The Spanish troops lost two killed and
ten wounded. The rebels retired after a
three hours' skirmish. A burning railroad
train is reported headed toward Sulivian,
where another freight train is in flames.
The rebels, under Cardenas and Alfonso,
attacked the train running from Jovellanos
to Navajas, loaded with protected laborers,
extras of the war news.
Cepero, a brigadier-general of the rebel
army, is now in Morro Castle as the result
of the boldest act of this war. He was
caught on a crowded steamer running to
Batabano. He boarded the steamer at Cien-
fuegos.
Cepero was prominent in the battle near
Maitiempo. He has been the leader of many
raids in the eastern provinces. He
is known in the whole island for boldness
and dash.
What he was doing on the steamer is
conjectured to be identified with the com-
ing west of Gomez. Cepero was among
those left in charge of the eastern in-
surgent forces. It so happened that a
(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Speaker Reed Refers to "the Other End of the Capitol."

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Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays
in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days
after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.
This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.
THOS. T. JACKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER 263 SENT BY 10:15 AM RECEIVED 10:20 AM
Collect 600

Washington, D. C., January 14.

To the Editor of the Journal:

First. Don't want to discuss the question of the loan's popular-
ity, or whether it should be called popular or something else.

Second. Would not care to make any suggestion as to what might
be done to make the loan a popular loan or bring it before the people
in any different form. The matter is being managed from the White
House, and I've no suggestions to make. I will say, however, that
present difficulties so far as a solution of our financial troubles
are concerned lodge in the White House and the Senate. If the people
of this country want a remedy for the financial evils let them bring
the pressure of popular influence to bear on the Executive and the
Senate of the United States. The House of Representatives stands
ready to do its part and has from the opening of Congress. The cure
for money ills should be applied at the White House and the other
end of the Capitol.
THOMAS B. REED.